

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 463 204

SO 033 594

AUTHOR Kelly, Kerry C.
 TITLE The Volstead Act and Related Prohibition Documents. The Constitution Community: The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930).
 INSTITUTION National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.
 PUB DATE 2000-00-00
 NOTE 33p.; For additional lessons, see SO 033 595 and 596 and ED 461 604-610.
 AVAILABLE FROM National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20408. Tel: 866-325-7208; e-mail: inquire@nara.gov. For full text: <http://www.nara.gov/education/cc/main.html>.
 PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052)
 EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
 DESCRIPTORS Academic Standards; *Government Role; *Laws; National Standards; Primary Sources; Secondary Education; Social Studies; *United States History
 IDENTIFIERS Congress; *Eighteenth Amendment; National Civics and Government Standards; National History Standards; *United States Constitution

ABSTRACT

In 1917, after much agitation for alcohol prohibition by many temperance societies and organizations, the House of Representatives wanted to make Prohibition the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and sent the amendment to the states for ratification. Thirteen months later enough states said yes to the amendment. It was now against the law to manufacture, sell, and transport alcoholic liquors. In this lesson, students examine primary source documents to find out why the "great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far reaching in purpose" as Herbert Hoover called it, did not work. They also identify the changing values and cultural pressures at the beginning of the 20th century. The lesson relates to the power of Congress to amend the Constitution as specified in Article V, and also relates to Amendment 18, which banned alcohol, and to Amendment 21 which repealed national Prohibition. It offers 9 documents as primary sources, including photographs, the 18th and 21st Amendments, the Volstead Act, memos and letters, and the Presidential Proclamation 2065 of December 5, 1933. The lesson correlates to the National History Standards and to the National Standards for Civics and Government. It presents the historical background for Prohibition (with five resources). It suggests teaching activities for classroom implementation, including document analysis, creative writing, creating a political cartoon, writing a recommendation, brainstorming, and discussing some of today's social problems. Appended are a written document analysis worksheet, a cartoon analysis worksheet, and the primary source documents. (BT)



THE CONSTITUTION COMMUNITY

The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)

The Volstead Act and Related Prohibition Documents

By Kerry C. Kelly

**National Archives and Records Administration
700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20408
1-866-325-7208**

<http://www.nara.gov/education/classrm.html>

2000

The Constitution Community is a partnership between classroom teachers and education specialists from the National Archives and Records Administration. We are developing lessons and activities that address constitutional issues, correlate to national academic standards, and encourage the analysis of primary source documents. The lessons that have been developed are arranged according to historical era.

SO033594

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
 This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.
 Minor changes have been made to
improve reproduction quality.
 Points of view or opinions stated in this
document do not necessarily represent
official OERI position or policy.



The Volstead Act and Related Prohibition Documents

AN ACT

To prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.

Constitutional Connection

This lesson relates to the power of Congress to amend the Constitution as specified in Article V. It also relates to Amendment 18, which banned the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages, and to Amendment 21 which repealed national Prohibition.

This lesson correlates to the National History Standards.

Era 7 -The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)

- **Standard 3A** -Demonstrate understanding of social tensions and their consequences in the postwar era.

This lesson correlates to the National Standards for Civics and Government.

Standard I.A.3. -

Standard III.E.5. --Evaluate, take, and defend positions about the role of public opinion in American politics.

Standard V.B.1. -Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues regarding personal rights.

Cross-curricular Connections

Share this lesson with your history, government, law, and sociology colleagues.

List of Documents

1. 18th Amendment to the Constitution
2. Act of October 28, 1919 (Volstead Act)
3. Photograph of Detroit police inspecting equipment found in a clandestine underground brewery during the Prohibition era.
4. Letter concerning the transportation of liquor from California to Washington.
5. Memo pertaining to a case concerning the investigation of a conspiracy to transport liquor during Prohibition.
(page 1) (page 2) (page 3) (page 4) (page 5)
6. Drawing of a still.
7. Letter from Harry S. Truman to Bess Wallace alluding to the adoption of Prohibition.
(page 1) (page 2) (page 3) (page 4) (page 5)
8. Presidential Proclamation 2065 of December 5, 1933.
(page 1) (page 2) (page 3) (page 4) (page 5)
9. 21st Amendment to the Constitution

Historical Background

By the turn of the 20th century, temperance societies were prevalent in the United States. Concerned citizens had begun warning others about the effects of alcohol nearly 100 years earlier. In 1826 the American Temperance Society was founded to convince people to abstain from drinking. Not long after, the Women's Christian Temperance Union pledged not only to ban alcohol and drugs, but to improve public morals. The anti-Saloon League was formed in 1893 and eventually became a powerful political force in passing a national ban on alcoholic beverages. Women were strongly behind the temperance movement, for alcohol was seen as the destroyer of families and marriages. Men would often spend their money on alcohol, leaving women with no money to provide for their children. Factory owners also supported temperance as well because of the new work habits that were required of industrial workers - early mornings and long nights. Progressive reformers also took to Prohibition for they saw it as a continuation of their efforts to improve society in general. Temperance societies and Progressives alike saw the need for more governmental control and involvement in citizens' lives. They were successful in passing several laws at the local level. Between 1905 and 1917, states

across the nation were imposing laws that prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. They did not stop there, however. The temperance societies began to push to change American society and elevate morality through national legislation. In 1917, the House of Representatives wanted to make Prohibition the 18th Amendment to the Constitution. Congress sent the amendment to the states for ratification, where it needed three-fourths approval. The amendment stipulated a time limit of seven years for the states to pass this amendment. In just 13 months enough states said yes to the amendment that would prohibit the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic liquors.

The amendment worked at first, liquor consumption dropped, arrests for drunkenness fell, and the price for illegal alcohol rose higher than the average worker could afford. Alcohol consumption dropped by 30 percent and the United States Brewers' Association admitted that the consumption of hard liquor was off 50 percent during Prohibition. These statistics however, do not reflect the growing disobedience toward the law and law enforcement. The intensity of the temperance advocates was matched only by the inventiveness of those who wanted to keep drinking. Enforcing Prohibition proved to be extremely difficult. The illegal production and distribution of liquor, or bootlegging, became rampant, and the national government did not have the means or desire to try to enforce every border, lake, river, and speakeasy in America. In fact, by 1925 in New York City alone there were anywhere from 30,000 to 100,000 speakeasy clubs. The demand for alcohol was outweighing (and out-winning) the demand for sobriety. People found clever ways to evade Prohibition agents. They carried hip flasks, hollowed canes, false books, and the like. While Prohibition assisted the poor factory workers who could not afford liquor, all in all, neither federal nor local authorities would commit the resources necessary to enforce the Volstead Act. For example, the state of Maryland refused to pass any enforcement issue. Prohibition made life in America more violent, with open rebellion against the law and organized crime.

In this lesson, students will be historians examining the documents listed above, trying to find out why "the great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far reaching in purpose" as Herbert Hoover called it, did not work. Students should try to identify the changing values and cultural pressures at the beginning of the 20th century. How are these similar to and different from those we are experiencing at the advent of the 21st century? What can we learn from Prohibition? How can we compare it to our own war on drugs? What cultural movements are happening today that relate to this time in American history? Use these questions and others to guide your students through their research on this "experiment."

Resources

Boardman, Fon W. Jr. *America and the Jazz Age: A History of the 1920's*. New York: Henry Z. Walck, Inc., 1968.

Downey, Matthew T., et al. *Volume II: The Roaring Twenties and an Unsettled Peace*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1992.

Mowry, George E. *The Twenties: Fords, Flappers & Fanatics*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1963.

Pietrusaz, David. *The Roaring Twenties*. San Diego, CA: Lucent Books, 1998.

Time Life Books. *1920-1930. Volume III*. New York: Time Inc., 1969.

Teaching Activities

Document Analysis

1. Read aloud to students the text of the 18th Amendment. Next, divide students into small groups of 3 or 4 and distribute a copy of Document 2 (the Volstead Act) and a Written Document Analysis Worksheet to each group. Instruct groups to examine the document and complete the worksheet. Lead the class in a discussion of the document using the following questions: What type of document is it? What style is it written in? Why is it written this way? Who wrote the document? Why was the document written? What is the connection between the 18th Amendment and this document?

For homework, ask students to read the appropriate chapters or pages in their text on temperance societies and the prohibition movement. After they read the text, direct them to generate two lists, one of the reasons why the Volstead Act was passed and one of the arguments against it.

2. Divide students into five small groups and distribute documents 3-7 (one to each group). Direct each group to examine their document, determine whether it reflects Prohibition as a success or a failure, and record their conclusions. After a group has finished analyzing their document and recording their conclusions, they should switch documents with another group. Students will repeat this until each group has looked at all five documents. Direct a volunteer from each group to report to the class the group's conclusions. Lead a class discussion about the methods that were used to enforce the act and the public perception of Prohibition.

Creative Writing

3. Ask for a student volunteer to remind the class of the contents of Document 7, the letter from Harry Truman to Bess Wallace. Next, show the PBS video "Demon Rum." This video gives a personal firsthand account of life during Prohibition and the bootlegging and smuggling that took place. Discuss the various ways people were affected by the Volstead Act. Assign students a role/character and have them write their own letter to a loved one voicing their opinion about Prohibition and how their lives have changed or will change. Possible characters could be a clergyman, restaurant owner, liquor distributor, police officer, saloon owner, factory owner, wealthy socialite, nurse, import-export merchant, and mother.

Create a Political Cartoon

4. Review the characteristics that make up a political cartoon. (You may want to provide examples of current political cartoons in order to have students compile a list of characteristics and effective tools in political cartoons.) Next, review the arguments for and against Prohibition that the students listed for homework in Activity 1, the methods that were used to enforce the act, and the public perception of Prohibition as revealed in Documents 3-7. Instruct students to create a political cartoon either in favor of the Volstead Act or against it that incorporates the reviewed information. When students have completed their cartoon, direct them to exchange cartoons with another student and complete a Cartoon Analysis Worksheet for their classmate's cartoon.

Writing a Recommendation

5. Lead a class discussion on the objectives of Prohibition and ask students if they think Prohibition met any of these objectives. Next, ask students to pretend that they are a congressional staff person. Instruct students to write a one-page recommendation to the congressperson for whom they work on whether to continue the Volstead Act, to revise it, or to repeal it. They must support their recommendation with evidence provided by their textbooks and by the documents. Ask student volunteers to read their letters to the class. Finally, distribute Document 8, Presidential Proclamation 2065, that announced the repeal of Prohibition. Direct students to read the document and the 21st Amendment; lead a class discussion on the tone of the two documents.

Modern Connection

6. Ask students to brainstorm a list of social problems that exist today. Instruct students to form groups with similar concerns (for example, those who are interested in preventing drunk driving). Each group will propose a new amendment to the Constitution based on their issue and draft implementing legislation following the model of the Volstead Act. After each act is written, groups will exchange acts and list the pros and cons of each amendment and devise a list of questions based on the questions that they asked when studying Prohibition. For example, What will be the problems of enforcement? How will you measure its effectiveness? Will there be unintended consequences?

Allow time for the groups to discuss the new questions and change or elaborate on their acts. Post the acts in the classroom, or photocopy them, and instruct each student to choose one act that they think would be the most effective in correcting a social problem of the United States. Direct them to write an essay explaining the act and defending their opinion with facts from current events or personal primary sources.

Lead a class discussion on the topic of government vs. individual responsibility. Possible discussion questions include the following: When does the government have a right to legislate what citizens do in private? When do private actions become a public matter?

The documents included in this project are from Record Group 11, General Records of the United States; Record Group 306, Records of the United States Information Agency; Record Group 56, Records of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prohibition; and the records of the Truman Presidential Library. They are available online through the National Archives Information Locator (NAIL) <<http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail.html>> database, control numbers NWCTB-11-LAWS-PI159E6-PL66(66), NWDNS-306-NT-170365c, NRIS-56-PROHIB-45A-LET1, NRIS-56-PROHIB-45A-MEMO, NRIS-56-PROHIB-434M-STILL, NLT-FBP-FCF-BWT-19190121, and NWCTB-11- PRDOC-PI159E23-PP2065. NAIL is a searchable database that contains information about a wide variety of NARA holdings across the country. You can use NAIL to search record descriptions by keywords or topics and retrieve digital copies of selected textual documents, photographs, maps, and sound recordings related to thousands of topics.

This article was written by Kerry C. Kelly, a teacher at Hunterdon Central Regional High School in Flemington, NJ.



Written Document Analysis Worksheet

1. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (Check one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> Map	<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement
<input type="checkbox"/> Letter	<input type="checkbox"/> Telegram	<input type="checkbox"/> Congressional record
<input type="checkbox"/> Patent	<input type="checkbox"/> Press release	<input type="checkbox"/> Census report
<input type="checkbox"/> Memorandum	<input type="checkbox"/> Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

2. UNIQUE PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF THE DOCUMENT (Check one or more):

<input type="checkbox"/> Interesting letterhead	<input type="checkbox"/> Notations
<input type="checkbox"/> Handwritten	<input type="checkbox"/> "RECEIVED" stamp
<input type="checkbox"/> Typed	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Seals	

3. DATE(S) OF DOCUMENT: _____

4. AUTHOR (OR CREATOR) OF THE DOCUMENT: _____

POSITION (TITLE): _____

5. FOR WHAT AUDIENCE WAS THE DOCUMENT WRITTEN? _____

6. DOCUMENT INFORMATION (There are many possible ways to answer A-E.)

A. List three things the author said that you think are important:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. Why do you think this document was written?

C. What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.

D. List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written:

E. Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document:

**Designed and developed by the
Education Staff, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.**



Cartoon Analysis Worksheet

Visuals	Words (not all cartoons include words)
Level One: 1. List the objects or people you see in the cartoon.	1. Identify the cartoon caption and/or title. 2. Locate three words or phrases used by the cartoonist to identify objects or people within the cartoon. 3. Record any important dates or numbers that appear in the cartoon.
Level Two: 2. Which of the objects on your list are symbols? 3. What do you think each symbol means?	4. Which words or phrases in the cartoon appear to be the most significant? Why do you think so? 5. List adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon.
Level Three: A. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon. B. Explain how the words in the cartoon clarify the symbols. C. Explain the message of the cartoon. D. What special interest groups would agree/disagree with the cartoon's message? Why?	

Designed and developed by the
Education Staff, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.

AMENDMENT XVIII

Passed by Congress December 18, 1917. Ratified January 16, 1919. Repealed by amendment 21.

Section 1.

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2.

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Document 1: 18th Amendment to the Constitution

10/16/11

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;
At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of May,
one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

AN ACT

To prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture,
production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage
purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use
in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful
industries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall
be the "National Prohibition Act."*

TITLE I.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF WAR PROHIBITION.

The term "War Prohibition Act" used in this Act shall mean the
provisions of any Act or Acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating
liquors until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the
termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and
proclaimed by the President of the United States. The words "beer, wine,
or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors" in the War Prohibition Act shall
be hereafter construed to mean any such beverages which contain one-half
of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume: *Provided*, That the foregoing
definition shall not extend to dealkoholized wine nor to any beverage or liquid
produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced, if it
contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made
as prescribed in section 87 of Title II of this Act, and is otherwise denominated
than as beer, ale, or porter, and is contained and sold in, or from, such sealed
and labeled bottles, casks, or containers as the commissioner may by regulation
prescribe.



Document 3: Photograph of Detroit police inspecting equipment found in a clandestine underground brewery during the Prohibition era.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U. S. PROHIBITION SERVICE

MELVIN L. HAWKS,
Special Agent.

In re: 48-A.

PORLAND, ORE.

February 21st, 1928.



Ralph B. Read,
Special Agent in Charge,
U. S. Prohibition Service,
San Francisco, California.

There is enclosed herewith a picture and description of one J.H. Bailey, alias "Sailor Jack," alias Roy (or May) Sparks, alias E. Rex.

Last September "Sailor Jack" was apprehended while transporting alcohol along the Pacific highway near Medford, Oregon, by Prohibition Agent, Perry A. Tallent. Subsequent to that arrest "Sailor Jack" acted as an informant for Tallent, but at the same time he attempted to get his own loads of liquor past the officers. Finally "Sailor Jack" jumped state bonds, and disappeared.

It is now our information, from a very reliable source, that "Sailor Jack" is running alcohol from San Francisco to Crescent City, California. He is reported to be using the name of P. Rex in Crescent City, and is staying at a hotel, the name of which we have not yet learned, with a man by the name of Byers.

Prohibition Agent Tallent states that if any one were to get "Sailor Jack" in a "tight place" he would tell all he knows about the transportation of alcohol from San Francisco to various Pacific Coast points. It is requested that an effort be made to locate "Sailor Jack," and to interview him regarding the alcohol traffic.

Melvin L. Hawks
MELVIN L. HAWKS,
Special Agent.

MELVIN L. HAWKS
Enclosure.

Document 4: Letter concerning the transportation of liquor from California to Washington.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

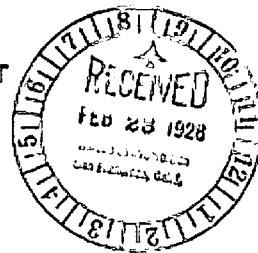
U. S. PROHIBITION SERVICE

L. L. LYNN,
Special Employee.

PORLAND, ORE.

February 20th, 1928.

In re: 45-A.



M E M O R A N D U M

On February 18th, 1928, pursuant to instructions issued by Special Agent in Charge, H. L. Hanks, Special Employee proceeded to Grants Pass, Oregon to investigate two seizures of alcohol made by the Sheriff of Josephine County, Mr. W. M. Hayes of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Arriving at Grants Pass at 9:10 A.M. on February 19th, Employee proceeded to Josephine County Court house, meeting Sheriff Hayes and Deputy Sheriff Frank Carroon.

The first seizure was made on February 11th. The parties taken with alcohol were Jo Friedel, who is 42 years old, five feet - seven to nine inches in height, weighs 160 pounds, dark complexioned, dark hair, black eyes, and partly bald. A woman in the case was Viola Friedel, nee Hollingsworth, who is five foot, ten inches tall, light, brown hair, not bobbed. She is a blond with blue eyes, weighing 135 pounds. Estimated 32 years of age, very refined in manner, and has none of the car marks of a sport.

On the 11th day of February, 1928, Deputy Sheriff of Josephine County arrested these parties on the highway about four miles north of Grants Pass, having followed them out of the city on a hunch. They had a bed role on the side of the car in which five gallon tins of alcohol were wrapped. The total quantity of alcohol in the car was seventy-five gallons; fourteen five gallon tins, and five one gallon tins.

On the 13th day of February, Friedel wired to Mrs. K. Beck, 1144 Larkins Street, Apartment 1, San Francisco, requesting bail. She wired

Document 5: Memo pertaining to a case concerning the investigation of a conspiracy to transport liquor during Prohibition., Page 1

In re: 45-A.
L. L. LYNN - Page 2.

In return to the Chief of Police at Grants Pass, Oregon: "Wired you yesterday \$1000 fine money for Mr. and Mrs. Friedel. Wire my expense if received, also if they are released." Friedel stated to Sheriff that he got into this game after losing \$8000.00 in a drug store which he conducted in a suburb of San Francisco. He is a registered pharmacist, and his wife is a registered assistant pharmacist. He claims to have been a rlier in the mail service up to a year ago, and that he was in the Marines for twelve years previous to that time. He is a German Jew, and it is thought that the Mrs. Beck who provided bail was also an agent for the Jews, suspected of conducting the manufacturing and wholesale of alcohol in San Francisco.

Friedel had friends in a certain garage on Van Ess Avenue, whose specific street address he refused to give. He made one trip to Nevada with a load of alcohol, merely as a passenger. He was finally induced to make trips on his own account, being paid therefor, and made two trips north, which is to say Seattle or Portland, and one trip to Reno, Nevada before this trip when he was arrested at Grants Pass.

He states that the cars used by the ring are conditional, and can be, at all times, ready to go from this garage. That the cars are taken from and to a spot unknown to him, loaded with alcohol, brought back to the garage, and then turned over to drivers either in the garage or at certain live points in traffic over the city. He stated further that from five to six cars a day, fully loaded, left this garage. He told Deputy Sheriff Carroon that he was financed on his trips, and that this was the second trip north hauling to Guy Bond. He had hauled to Guy Bond the Saturday before, and the stickler on his car bore out this statement. Deputy Sheriff Carroon wired to W.J. Newell on the 11th day of February as follows: "Just caught a 75 gallon load billed to Guy Bond, the same size load as was delivered to him last Saturday." Deputy Sheriff states that his idea in wiring Newell was that Bond might be caught with this amount of liquor in cache, and that he was somewhat surprised to receive word from Lamar to proceed with the case in the state courts. Sheriff wired back to Mr. Newell's office that they

Document 5: Memo pertaining to a case concerning the investigation of a conspiracy to transport liquor during Prohibition., Page 2

In re: 65-A.
L. L. LYNN, - Page 3.

knew how to proceed in the state courts, and had merely wired that he might have an opportunity to catch Bond with the alcohol in his possession.

The car used in this case is claimed as the personal property of Mrs. Viola Friedel. It is a Gardner Roadster, bearing an engine number - G. 72-264. The insurance number carried on this car is 5-S.B. 68. The license number is California, 1928, 1-997-912.

On February 17th, Deputy Sheriff Carson arrested W. T. Hinton and Frances Brannen, driving a Dodge Coupe, motor number 940-707, license number, California 1-973-243. This car was registered to D.J.G. Hunter, but it is apparently insured to one Reese. Sheriff Hayes of Josephine County agreed to furnish the papers on the car which were in a time vault, and not accessible on Sunday.

When Hinton was apprehended he asked permission to use the long distance telephone, and he was taken by the Deputy Sheriff to the long distance office, where he called Main 0475, Seattle, Washington, and asked to speak to Mr. Long or Mr. Hulley. Long answered the telephone. Hinton told him he was working for the same people that Craig or Kalegg was, Hinton was not certain which name was correct. They answered that they already knew about the knock over, and that a man would be down from Seattle immediately, and a Medford lawyer had been secured to act in his behalf.

Sheriff Hayes brought Hinton to his private office to be questioned by Special Employee. After warning him of his rights, and that no immunity could be promised him by any one in this service, and that any answers to questions must be made of his own free will and volition, the following questions were asked: Questions by L.L. Lynn, Special Employee and answers by Hinton:

Document 5: Memo pertaining to a case concerning the investigation of a conspiracy to transport liquor during Prohibition, Page 3

In re: 45-A.
L. L. LYNN, - Page 4.

Q. What is your full name and address?
A. W.T. Hinton, 820 O'Farrel Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Q. Was the 90 gallons of alcohol seized in your possession on February 17th your own personal property?
A. No. I was promised \$50.00 to transport this alcohol to a cigar store in Seattle, Washington.

Q. What is the name of that cigar store?
A. I do not know.

Q. Can you describe this place and its location?
A. I can describe the place, but not the location.

Q. Describe it.
A. The store has a short counter in front. It is not open on the street, but is fully inclosed in front. You go down a few steps, and behind the cigar counter is a lunch room and stools, about half a dozen stools I think.

Q. Is the street in front of the cigar store on a slant?
A. Yes, come to think of it, I believe it is.

Q. How many times were you there?
A. I was never there but once when I drove up with a load with Craig or Knlegg, I am not sure as to the name.

Q. When you delivered the first load to the cigar store, did you carry the tins into the store?
A. Oh, no! Craig went into the street, and a man by the name of Harry Smith took charge of the car, and left a man with us. He drove the car away, and the man unloaded it while we remained with the other man.

Q. What was the other man's name?
A. I do not know.

Q. What is the description of Smith?
A. About forty years old, five foot, eight inches tall, black hair, partly bald, black eyes, believed to be American, wore a blue suit, gray hat, tan shoes, weighs about 180 pounds. The man's nick name (Craig) is "Frog." He has sandy hair, blue eyes, six feet tall, slender build, weighs about 165 pounds, about thirty-five years old, wore a brown suit, black overcoat and cap.

Document 5: Memo pertaining to a case concerning the investigation of a conspiracy to transport liquor during Prohibition, Page 4.

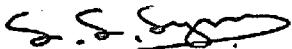
In re: 45-A.
L. L. Lynn * Page 5.

Hinton was first introduced to Craig by a man by the name of Frank Vey at an apartment at 820 Post Street, San Francisco. The woman under arrest with Hinton was named Frances Brannen, who formerly worked at the St. Francis Hotel. She was evidently not hired as a camouflage, Hinton having met her at a dinner party given by a Mr. and Mrs. Wahey, 821 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco. The Wahey's were formerly friends of Hinton's. This woman has relatives in Seattle, and the opportunity was made for her to ride north with him. Hinton himself was formerly a bell boy at the Clift Hotel. He is 33 years of age, five feet seven and one half inches tall, weighs 137 pounds, dark hair, gray eyes. He belongs to the American Legion, served in the infantry during the war. He showed a disposition to talk freely, and we believed him to be telling the truth.

The man Craig or Kalogg has quit driving for the outfit to make his regular spring and summer trip to Alaska where he works in the canneries. This corresponds to the habits of one C. A. Keller, 106 Pine Street, Seattle, Washington, who was arrested on January 5th, 1928 at Ashland, Oregon by Mr. Talent in a green Dodge Coupe, bearing a Washington 1927 license number 275-048, 1928 license - Thurston County, Washington 5-857. Quoto from report of Special Agent, Housel, on this matter: "Keller stated that he is a single man, engaged in going to Alaska each year for the fishing fleet."

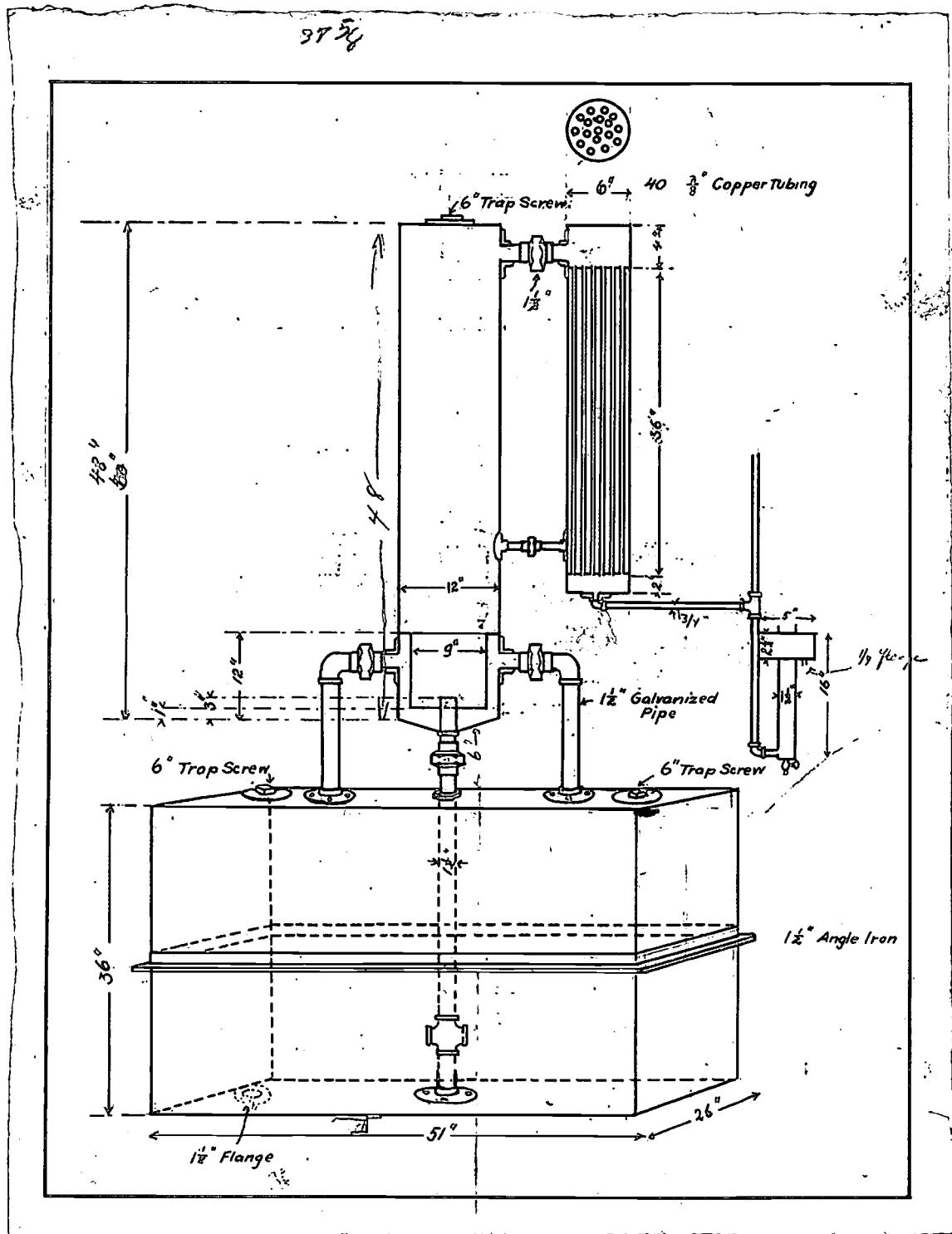
It is recommended that an attempt be made to reconcile Craig and Keller as the same person. The number called is the Atwood Pool and Card Room 106 Pine Street, and the lead is believed to be intended for Al Dickey.

A more definite memorandum will be submitted on this matter later.



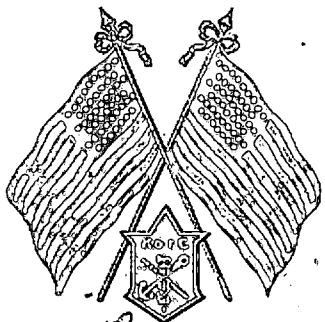
L. L. LYNN,
Special Employee.

Document 5: Memo pertaining to a case concerning the investigation of a conspiracy to transport liquor during Prohibition, Page 5



Document 6: Drawing of a still

Knights of Columbus
OVERSEAS SERVICE



ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A.P.O. Camp La Béolle
Near Verdun
DATE Jan. 21 1919

Dear Bess:-

Your grand letter of Dec 26 came last night and of course I was as happy as a kid in a candy store. I am so glad you had a happy white Christmas. It is a good omen I'm sure and I sincerely hope that we will be an even heard of absence from this time forward. Your point is well taken regarding the furnishing in my room at the Hotel Mediterranean (can't spell it). It would of course be essential to provide either a place to eat or a range. I am very sure that I shouldn't have overlooked a vital point like that even if I am blinded by error. My experiences to date have taught me most emphatically that it is very very essential that food be provided in plentiful quantities even if clothing has to be overlooked sometimes. Some of my men have been pretty close to nature at various times as to clothes but if there happened to be plenty of roast beef and baked beans it was

Document 7: Letter from Harry S. Truman to Bess Wallace alluding to the adoption of Prohibition, page 1

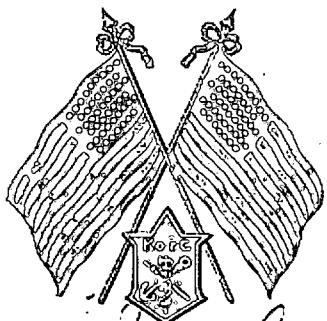
a happy bunch. But lease off the cats
for a meal or two and it make one
"h" of a mean man" to put it as they
do. Therefore I won't overlook that end of it
nor any other I hope. The stationary George
and Mary gave you is simply grand and it
makes me sorry to have to answer it on
this kind but even this hand is at a high
premium here. I think Mary's picture is
pretty fine myself. You know I have two
heart pockets in my blouse. Naturally you
can guess whose picture stays in the left
hand one. I keep Marys and mamma's in the
other. Yours is the one you sent me at
Dowickton and it has never left me from
that day to this nor will it ever. It's been
through all the trials and tribulations and
happy moments same as I have. I have looked
at it many many times and imagined that
you were there in spirit as I know you were
and it helped a lot especially when things
were blue and it would look as if I'd surely
blow up if another thing went wrong. I've
never blown up and my disposition isn't
so very bad. ~~so~~ That picture saved it. The
biggest worry I've ever had was when I
found that the original of that picture had
the "flu" and the happiest day was when
that letter came saying you'd walked up

Document 7: Letter from Harry S. Truman to Bess Wallace alluding to the adoption of Prohibition, page 2

Knights of Columbus
OVERSEAS SERVICE

ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A.P.O.



DATE

town. I am hoping that nice will not be an impossibility to us and I do it believe it will. You did right to send your proxy to Boddy. He is to be trusted absolutely.

We are having another spasm of massing. There have been orders out twice to move us back to a dirty little old French village but each time Gen. Berry has been able to get them canceled, because we have better quarters here than we can possibly get in a town. I suppose though that will go this time. I heard a real good rumour the other day. To show you how they start I'll just take this one for you. An ordnance sergeant (just that ordnance) who was overhauling F. Bty's guns told the Lt. who went after them that his own commanding officer, a Lt. had been told by the General, and that our guns were being overhauled so that they could be turned in at the same time.

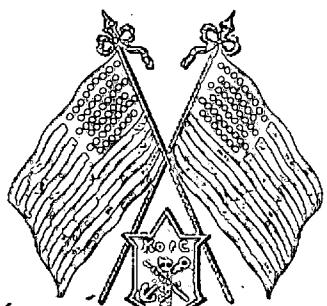
Document 7: Letter from Harry S. Truman to Bess Wallace alluding to the adoption of Prohibition, page 3

Jan 27 which happens to be the
Kaiser's birthday (so he said) and then
we'd all go home. Now the whole founda-
tion for that nice tale was the definite
order for us to move back to a little old
village and be billeted not far from Bar-
be-Duc and about 40 miles from here. It's
my opinion that will stay here until
Woodie gets his pet peace plan refused
or OK'd. For my part, and every A.E.F.
man feels the same way I don't give a
whoop (to put it mildly) whether there's a ba-
gue of nations or whether Russia has
a Red Government or a Purple one. and if
the President of the Czechoslovakia want
to get the throne. From under the King of
Bohemia let him get but send us home
We came over here to help whip the Huns
We helped a little, the Hun wanted peace
and his getting it in large doses and if our
most excellent ex-mayor of Toledo wants
to make a hit with us he'll hire or buy
some ships and put the Atlantic Ocean
between us and the Vin Rouge Sea. For
my part I've had enough Vin Rouge
and Frogeaterническ to last me a lifetime
and anyway it looks to me like the Moon
shine business is going to be pretty good in
the land of Liberty Loans and Green Trading
stocks and some of us won't get in on

Document 7: Letter from Harry S. Truman to Bess Wallace alluding to the adoption of Prohibition, page 4

Knights of Columbus
OVERSEAS SERVICE

ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES



A.P.O.

DATE

the ground floor. At least we want to
get there in time to lay in a supply for
future consumption. I think a quart of
Bourbon would last me about forty years.

I hope you have a most happy birthday
and that you never see another one without
me to help celebrate and then may they go on
without end. Remember me to your mother
and Fred and Frank and Watche and George
and May and just keep writing when you
feel inclined because I love you.

Harry Truman Always

Capt. Hy 8129 FA Harry.
American E.F.

Document 7: Letter from Harry S. Truman to Bess Wallace alluding to the adoption of Prohibition, page 5

DATE OF REPEAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States in second session of the Seventy-second Congress, begun at Washington on the fifth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, adopted a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution
of the United States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Ameri-
ca in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each
House concurring therein), That the following
article is hereby proposed as an amendment to
the Constitution of the United States, which
shall be valid to all intents and purposes as
part of the Constitution when ratified by con-
ventions in three-fourths of the several States:

"Article--
"Section 1. The eighteenth article of
amendment to the Constitution of the United
States is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

WHEREAS section 217 (a) of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To encourage national industrial recovery, to foster competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes", approved June 16, 1933, provides as follows:

"Sec. 217. (a) The President shall proclaim the date of --

(1) the close of the first fiscal year ending June 30 of any year after the year 1933, during which the total receipts of the United States (excluding public-debt receipts) exceed its total expenditures (excluding public-debt expenditures other than those chargeable against such receipts), or

(2) the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, whichever is the earlier."

WHEREAS it appears from a certificate issued December 5, 1933, by the Acting Secretary of State that official notices have been received in the Department of State that on the fifth day of December 1933 conventions in 36 States of the United States, constituting three fourths of the whole number of the States had ratified the said repeal amendment;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the provisions of section 317 (a) of the said act of June 16, 1933, do hereby proclaim that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was repealed on the fifth day of December 1933.

FURTHERMORE, I enjoin upon all citizens of the United States and upon others resident within the jurisdiction thereof to cooperate with the Government in its endeavor to restore greater respect for law and order, by confining such purchases of alcoholic beverages as they may make solely to those dealers or agencies which have been duly licensed by State or Federal license.

Observance of this request, which I make personally to every individual and every family in our Nation, will result in the consumption of alcoholic beverages which have passed Federal inspection, in the break-up and eventual destruction of the notoriously evil illicit liquor traffic, and in the payment of reasonable taxes for the support of Government and thereby in the superseding of other forms of taxation.

I call specific attention to the authority given by the twenty-first amendment to the Government to prohibit transportation or importation of intoxicating liquors into any State in violation of the laws of such State.

I ask the whole-hearted cooperation of all our citizens to the end that this return of individual freedom shall not be accompanied by the repugnant conditions that obtained prior to the adoption of the eighteenth amendment and those that have existed since its adoption. Failure to do this honestly and courageously will be a living reproof to us all.

I ask especially that no State shall by law or otherwise authorize the return of the saloon either in its old form or in some modern guise.

The policy of the Government will be to see to it that the social and political evils that have existed in the pre-prohibition era shall not be revived nor permitted again to exist. We must remove forever from our midst the menace of the bootlegger and such others as would profit at the expense of good government, law, and order.

I trust in the good sense of the American people that they will not bring upon themselves the curse of excessive use of intoxicating liquors, to the detriment of health, morale, and social integrity.

The objective we seek through a national policy is the education of every citizen towards a greater temperance throughout the Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President:

William Bullitt
Acting Secretary of State.

2065

Document 8: Presidential Proclamation 2065 of December 5, 1933, page 5.

AMENDMENT XXI

Passed by Congress February 20, 1933. Ratified December 5, 1933.

Section 1.

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2.

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Document 9: 21st Amendment to the Constitution



*U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)*



NOTICE

Reproduction Basis



This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.



This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").